

The Knoxville Independent

GEO. W. FORD, EDITOR.

718 GAY STREET.
OFFICE PHONE (OLD) 296
RESIDENCE PHONE (OLD) 686

Your Flag and My Flag

By WILBUR D. NESBIT

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And oh, how much it holds—
Your land and my land—secure within its folds!
Your heart and my heart beat quicker at the sight;
Sun-kissed and wind-tossed, red and blue and white,
The one Flag—the great Flag—the Flag for me and you—
Glories all else beside—the red and white and blue.

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And how it flies today
In your land and my land and half a world away!
Rose-red and blood-red the stripes forever gleam;
Snow-white and soul-white—the good forefathers' dream.

Sty-blue and true blue, with stars to gleam bright—
The gloried guidon of the day, a shelter through the night.

YOUR Flag and my Flag! To every star and stripe
The drums beat as hearts beat and fifeers shrilly pipe
Your Flag and my Flag—a blessing in the sky;
Your hope and my hope—it never hid a lie!
Home land and far land and half the world around,
Old Glory hears our glad salute and ripples to the sound!



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"No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned."—Abraham Lincoln.

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... Morgan directs Mine.

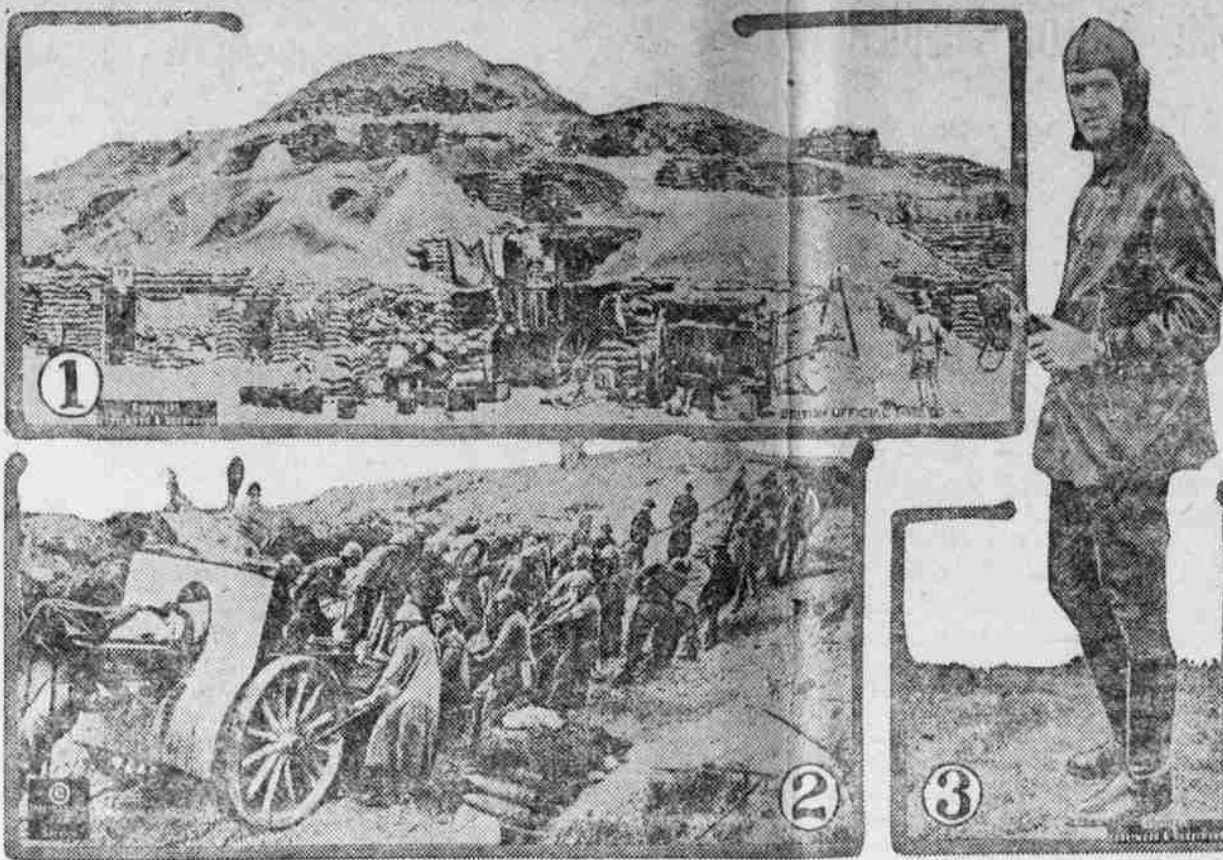
Dr. H. A. Morgan, federal food administrator for Tennessee, has already appointed federal food administrators for a large number of counties and hopes to complete the appointments for the entire state before many days. Several of those selected by Dr. Morgan have not yet accepted their appointments or have suggested others in their place. These recommendations are being investigated and will be acted upon soon.

As soon as the county organizations are completed, Dr. Morgan will call meetings of the food administrators and instruct them in regard to their duties. When the county organizations are finished the food administrator will begin the distribution of the new kitchen or home card, which makes many changes in the present conservation program.

Nashville.—W. D. Scruggs, former chief clerk in the secretary of state's office under Secretary Sneed, has been granted time to make up the shortage of \$1,600 discovered in his accounts recently.

Sells Coal at Cost.

Menominee, Mich., Jan. 9.—More than 1,000 tons of coal have been purchased direct from the mines and delivered to the consumers of Menominee at cost by Mayor Lloyd. A total of 23 cars of coal have already been received.



1—Sandhills of Palestine turned into "cliff dwellings" by the British troops who are fighting north of Jerusalem. 2—French artillerymen dragging a field piece into a new position on a ridge. 3—Lieut. Edwin M. Post, Jr., of the American air service, now with Pershing's forces, who has been cited for gallantry in the French orders.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Germany's Plans for Annexation Disgust Russia and Check Peace Negotiations.

OPPOSED BY ALL SOCIALISTS

French Troops in Italy Whip the Austrians—American Ordnance Department Is Reorganized—Plans Made to Hurry Our Forces to France.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Prussian and Austrian greed and duplicity exposed themselves last week in the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk, and in consequence the meeting broke up with fair prospects that hostilities would be resumed between Russia and the central powers. After making all sorts of promises to refrain from forcible annexations and to permit self-determination by occupied territories, the Germans made it clear that they intend to impose an Austrian monarchy on Poland and to make German duchies out of Lithuania and Courland. Their contention was that these countries already have declared their desire to be severed from Russia. Furthermore, they declined to consider the evacuation of Riga, Libau and other occupied cities until certain that all Russia sanctioned the peace.

Whether or not Lenin and Trotzky be in reality German agents, they could not stomach such terms, and the foreign minister of the bolsheviks declared the government of the Russian workers would not consent to the German proposals. Petrograd leaders said the government might put an army of 3,000,000 in the field, and the bolshevik red guard was reported to be already moving back to the fighting front. The resumption of hostilities, of course, would upset German plans for a great offensive on the west front, as many of the troops removed from the east front would have to be returned to the line there. That the situation was considered critical by the central powers was shown by the hurried conferences of leaders in Berlin and Vienna. The negotiations at Brest-Litovsk were interrupted, at least temporarily, and the Russian delegates demanded that if they were resumed it be in Stockholm.

In Bad All Around.

The German official attitude, as expressed by Dr. von Kuehlmann, didn't seem to be pleasing to anyone. In Russia all factions, even the most radical and peace-loving, denounced it and began to perceive that they must fight to save their revolution. In Germany the leaders of both the regular and the independent socialists expressed great dissatisfaction with the government's evident aims concerning occupied territory, and told Von Kuehlmann his course justified entente statesmen in declining to place confidence in the word of Germany's leaders and rulers. The Leipzig Volkszeitung went so far as to declare that everyone now knows Germany is not aiming at a just peace without annexations and indemnities, that she intends to annex all territories she now holds, and that these intentions must strengthen the war will of the entente. Also the pan-Germans are highly displeased because they fear the government will abandon those very intentions that the others are denouncing.

From southern and eastern Russia and Siberia came repeated stories of civil war and disorder, and of the setting up of independent governments. The Ukrainian rada sent an ultimatum to Petrograd demanding the immediate withdrawal of the bolshevik troops, and cut off shipments of sugar and grain to northern Russia. The entire population of the Don valley was mobilized and all of its men joined Kaledines, who was said to have fought a bloody battle with the bolsheviks between Moscow and Rostov.

On the whole, the Russian situation looks better for foes of Germany, and their diplomats are prepared to take advantage of it and to treat the bolshevik leaders with some consideration, since it seems probable the latter will be joined by the influential men of other factions to oppose Teutonic oppression.

French Victory in Italy.

The French forces on the Italian front started off the New Year right with a beautifully organized and well carried out attack on the enemy's positions on Monte Tobia. After deluging the Fifth Austrian Division with artillery fire, the fine French infantry moved forward on a two-mile front and in a short, sharp fight, took the position with comparative ease, capturing 1,400 prisoners—more than they had men engaged. The captives were said to be in wretched condition.

On the lower Piave the Italians drove the invaders out of the Zenso bend, and a day or two later broke up an attempted crossing in vessels at Intestadura. The mountain passes behind the Austrians are filled up with snow, and re-enforcements and supply convoys are held up on the Tyrol frontier. The enemy aviators are making repeated raids on Padua, Treviso and other cities of northern Italy, devoting themselves mainly to the destruction of architectural and art treasures, as is their pleasure in doing.

Operations on the west front are confined to raids and artillery duels, but allied aviators reported the continuous arrival behind the lines of great masses of German troops. General Allenby sent word that he was making satisfactory progress to the north of Jerusalem, beating off attacks and taking many prisoners.

That Germany's disregard for America's entry into the war is feigned is proved by an official army order which calls for a considerable number of new aircraft units to combat the American air fleets. It is to be hoped the knifer's anxiety on this score is justified, though civilian experts do not report encouragingly concerning our progress in the manufacture of airplanes.

Ordnance Department Reorganized. Results of the congressional investigations of bureaucratic delays in fitting out America's armies are coming fast. The latest is the complete reorganization of the ordnance department by which almost full control of the purchase and production of artillery, rifles and ammunition is put in civilian hands. A procurement division is established to negotiate all orders and contracts for such munitions, and at the head of it is placed Samuel McRoberts, executive manager of the National City Bank of New York.

Generals Crozier and Wheeler, nominal and acting chiefs of ordnance, are shorn of most of their power, but the military officials of the department retain control of the inspection and distribution divisions. Not satisfied with this reorganization, and voicing the desires of a great many citizens, Senator Chamberlain introduced a bill providing for the creation of a munitions board and a director of munitions who shall be responsible directly to the president of the United States and not to the secretary of war. Other members of the senate committee on military affairs are backing Chamberlain's bill.

General Goethals began the reorganization of the quartermaster corps, and let it be known that he will add civilian experts to his bureau and will cut red tape and disregard precedent wherever necessary for the sake of efficiency and speed.

Presumably in response to the request of General Pershing that only comparatively young officers should be put in command of troops in France, General Sibert, second in rank to Pershing, and General Mann, who commanded the Rainbow division, have been recalled to duty in America. Maj. Gen. R. L. Bullard succeeds Sibert and Maj. Gen. Charles T. Menoher becomes commander of the Rainbow boys.

Troops to Be Hurried Across.

The state department on Wednesday made public a summary of the results of the inter-allied conference in Paris, the outstanding part of which was the recommendation to the American government to send troops to the battle fronts of Europe as speedily as possible. This Colonel House also

urged, and it was announced that the bulk of the National Guard would be started on its way to the other side just as fast as circumstances permit. One of the first three divisions to go will be the Prairie division, including the Illinois troops now stationed at Houston. The greatest possible amount of tonnage for the transportation of American troops will be made available through the new organization of the allies for co-ordination of shipping resources. The Paris conferees also formed a definite plan for more actively utilizing the American naval forces and for carrying on the anti-submarine warfare.

Great Britain, France and Italy agreed to establish compulsory control of foodstuffs so that America may know definitely what it must do in feeding its allies and itself. The contribution of the United States to a pooling of war resources was agreed upon, and it also will participate in military deliberations of a supreme war council "as a step toward efficient and centralized unity of control of military operations"—a consummation devoutly to be wished.

Hoover and Reed Clash.

Food Administrator Hoover and Senator Reed of Missouri had a lively verbal clash while the former was testifying before a senate committee that is investigating sugar and coal shortages. Reed, who always has been a bitter opponent of Hoover, accused the administrator of a usurpation of authority that would be a crime in peace times, basing his charges on the handling of the wheat situation and the stabilizing of prices, and attacking especially the food administration's actions in the matter of sugar supplies and prices. Mr. Hoover defended himself with vigor.

In his testimony the previous day Mr. Hoover said he had not got the expected results in the way of food conservation and advised that laws be passed to regulate the amounts and kinds of food to be served in restaurants and hotels. Most of the eating places, he asserted, had declined to co-operate with the government, and those that were willing to do so had been compelled to abandon their efforts in order to meet competition. Housewives generally, he believed, are conforming to the conservation program.

On Friday President Wilson addressed a joint session of the senate and house, laying before the congressmen his plans for government control of railroads and his reasons therefor and outlining the legislation he considers necessary for carrying those plans into effect in accordance with his proclamation of December 28.

Secretary McAdoo in his capacity of director general of railroads has decided to divide the entire country into zones and put a man in direct charge of the operation of all roads in each zone. Also he will at once rehabilitate the roads by the purchase of new rolling stock. The withdrawal of many trains and the formation of new schedules are announced. The immediate effort is to transport coal, for the fuel shortage, aggravated by the great cold wave, has been causing vast distress.

Great Fire in Norfolk.

Italy is internecine every enemy alien in the country, and the United States may be forced to follow the example if the explosions, incendiary fires and other outrages committed by Teuton agents and sympathizers continue. The latest of these was a big conflagration in Norfolk, Va., which laid two blocks in ruins at a cost of \$2,000,000. It is believed to have been the result of a plot to destroy the city because of its importance as a port.

Both Great Britain and France reported increased losses of merchantmen due to the submarine campaign and to mines. The losses for December, however, were but slightly above the low record for November, and it was said more submarines are being sunk than Germany is able to build.

Great Britain has recalled Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, ambassador to America, and it is believed she will send over a man more in sympathy with the democratic institutions of this country. Sir Cecil has not made himself very popular, and he especially aroused the displeasure of Viscount Northcliffe, whose influence in the British government is powerful.



by Wilbur D. Nesbitt
Author of
"Your Flag and My Flag"

A health to the fighting man! The man with a red glint in his eye—
A glint that glows to a tender gleam for the old flag in the sky.
To the man who dares—and the man who cares for the good old U. S. A.

Who bears the brunt in the battle front and hurries to the fray.
A health to him—our soldier grim—with his faith that makes his might;
Who tunes his life to the thrilling life and knows the way to fight!

A health to the fighting man! The man all innocent of sham,
Who pays the due of a loyal heart at the shrine of Uncle Sam;
Who bears our load on the weary road that leads to a distant peace,
And asks no halt till he finds the fault, and the roars of cannon cease;
May the throb and thrum of the rolling drum be promise to his ears
Of the joyous day when he'll come away to hear a nation's cheers.

A health to the fighting man! The man with impulse clean and clear
To hold him right as a gallant knight without reproach or fear;
When the bugle sings and the bullet rings and the saber flashes bright,
May he feel the aid of the prayers prayed to guard him in the fight;
May good luck ride on either side and save him for the grasp
Of the friendly hand in his native land that's yearning for the clasp.



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Merchants and consumers the country over are quickly picking up the slogan "Made In America."

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